DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 361 401 TM 020 504

TITLE	How North Carolina Ranks Educationally among the Fifty States, 1992.
INSTITUTION	North Carolina State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh. Div. of Communication Services.
PUB DATE	93
NOTE	103p.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Attendance; *Comparative Analysis; Educational Finance; *Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment; Expenditures; Income; Institutional Characteristics; *Public Schools; *School Statistics; State Government; State Programs; State Surveys; Tables (Data); Teacher Supply and Demand; Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS	*North Carolina; *Ranking; Rank Order

ABSTRACT

Rankings are provided for North Carolina schools on the following educational characteristics: (1) population; (2) enrollment and attendance; (3) faculty; (4) general financial resources; (5) governmental revenue; (6) school revenue; (7) governmental expenditures and debt; (8) school expenditures; and (9) miscellaneous. Data in each area are followed by tables of educational trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education are presented to indicate the scope of public education, available and allocated resources, and results of the system of public education. For each statistic, North Carolina's rank and the figure on which rank is based are given, as well as figures for the highest and lowest ranking states. Information was generally derived from "Rankings of the States, 1992," by the National Education Association. Fourteen charts present the educational statistics. (SLD)

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How North Carolina Ranks Educationally

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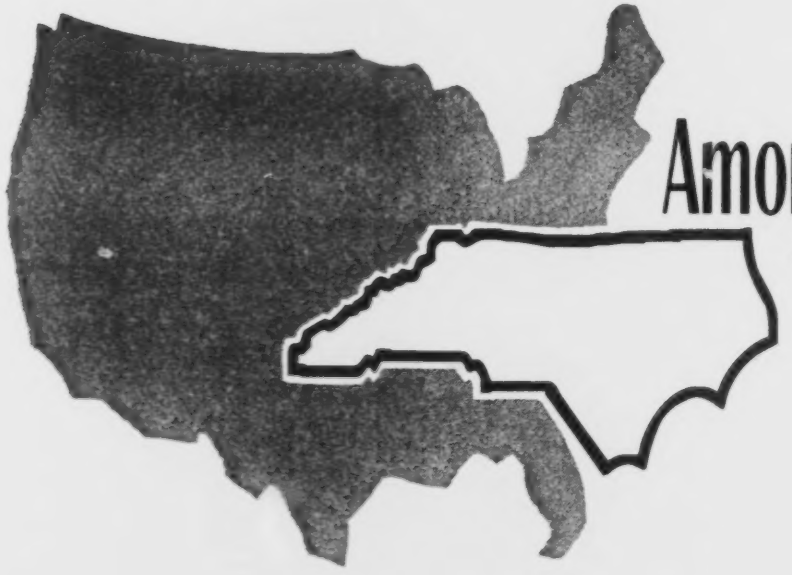

Among the Fifty States • 1992

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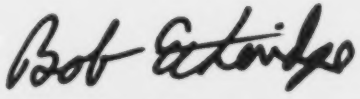
HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS
EDUCATIONALLY
AMONG THE FIFTY STATES

1992

Information Center / Division of Communication Services
North Carolina Department of Public Instruction
Bob Etheridge, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Raleigh, North Carolina

FOREWORD

The status of education in North Carolina changes from year to year. When compared to other states and the nation as a whole, North Carolina may be making great strides in some areas while falling behind in others. We believe that this kind of information is important to educational planners and decision makers. *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States*, an annual publication, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. It is hoped that the information presented in this report may be useful in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of North Carolina's Public School System.



Bob Etheridge
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
February 1993

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is presented as a service to its readers. It is primarily a compilation of statistics collected by various private and public organizations. Only rarely does it include special analyses made solely for publication in this report. The editors follow the policy of publishing those statistics believed to be of most interest.

When the original source of a statistic does not update it the year after it is first published, the original entry is repeated the following year. If the statistic is not updated the second year, it is dropped from this publication. If at some future time the statistic is updated, then it may be added again to this report. Occasionally, statistics are dropped because other statistics make them redundant.

The information presented in this publication was obtained chiefly from *Rankings of the States, 1992*. (Copyright 1992 by the National Education Association (NEA). Reprinted with permission.) When preparing *Rankings of the States, 1992*, the National Education Association consulted various publications of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Education, and their own publication, *Estimates of School Statistics*. In compiling their statistics, NEA substitutes their own estimates when a state fails to provide data requested by the NEA research staff. So some of the ranks may have an element of estimation.

The figures used in the rankings presented in this publication are the latest available. Some are preliminary estimates, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded here. Where the variations among the states are not large, a very small change in a state's data from one year to the next could effect a great change in the state's rank. Consequently, readers are advised to use caution when making conclusions based on slight differences among rankings of a specific item.

The 1992 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States* contains data from the following related areas:

- **Population:** age tabulations, birth rate, and changes in population
- **Enrollment and Attendance:** number of administrative units, public school enrollment figures as well as changes in enrollment, average daily attendance and membership, and number of handicapped children served

- **Faculty:** number of instructional staff, number of teachers, number of pupils per teacher, and teacher salaries

- **General Financial Resources:** per capita personal income, per capita disposable personal income, and personal income from government enterprises as a percent of total personal income

- **Governmental Revenue:** income tax revenues, property tax revenues, etc.

- **School Revenue:** school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance; school revenue per $1,000 of personal income; and school revenue from local, state, and federal support

- **Governmental Expenditures and Debt:** per capita state expenditures for all functions; per capita state and local expenditures for public welfare, health and hospitals, police protection, highways; and per capita debt

- **School Expenditures:** per capita educational expenditure of state and local governments, expenditures for education as a percent of expenditures for all functions, per capita expenditures for higher education, per capita expenditures for local public schools, expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, expenditures for education per $1,000 of personal income

- **Miscellaneous:** number of physicians, number of dentists, and number of major crimes as well as percent change in crime rate.

The data in each area are followed by tables of educational trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are contained in this publication. These statistics indicate the scope of public education, the available and allocated resources, and the results of North Carolina's system of public education.

The following information is given for each statistic: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, the figure for the entire United States, and the figures for the highest ranking state and the lowest ranking state so that one may determine where North Carolina falls in relation to the fifty states. When more than one

state ranks at the highest or lowest point in the national range, the states are listed in footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The determination of a ranking for a given statistic is made by assigning one to the largest number or percentage and fifty-one to the smallest number or percentage. The District of Columbia is also ranked with the fifty states, which accounts for the fifty-first position. On some measures, it may be favorable to be ranked number one, whereas in others it may not.

Many of the terms used in this publication are defined in the glossary. This glossary will be invaluable to the reader in interpreting the data presented.

Following is a list of selected items of interest from the 1992 edition of *How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States*:

- North Carolina had a **total population** of over 6 million in 1990. Nine states had a larger population.
- North Carolina's **school-age population** (age 5-17) in 1990 was over 1.1 million. Ten states had more elementary and secondary school-age children.
- In 1990, the **school-age population (age 5-17) as percentage of total population** was 17.3%. Thirty-eight states had a higher percentage of estimated school-age population.
- There were over 1.09 million **children enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools** in North Carolina in 1991. Ten states had more children enrolled.
- North Carolina employed over 74,000 **instructional personnel** in public elementary and secondary schools in the 1991-92 school year. Eleven states employed more instructional staff in public schools.
- In 1991-92, 19.0% of the public elementary and secondary **school teachers in North Carolina were men**. Forty-five states had a higher percentage of male teachers.

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- The **average annual salary of a public school teacher** in an elementary or secondary school in North Carolina in 1990-91 was estimated to be $29,276 (revised). Twenty-eight states were estimated to have a higher average annual salary.

- North Carolina's annual **per capita personal income** was $16,293 in 1990. Thirty-four states had a higher annual per capita personal income.

- Per capita **total tax revenues** of state and local governments in North Carolina amounted to $1,675 in 1989-90. Thirty-four states had higher total per capita tax collections.

- An estimated 27.9% (revised) of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from local sources** in 1990-91. Forty-one states had a higher estimated percentage of local funding.

- An estimated 65.4% (revised) of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from state sources** in 1990-91. Eight states had a higher estimated percentage of state funding.

- An estimated 6.7% (revised) of the public elementary and secondary school **revenue** in North Carolina came **from federal sources** in 1990-91. Twenty-three states had a higher estimated percentage of federal funding.

- In 1989-90, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for all education** (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) in North Carolina were $1,137. Twenty-seven states had a higher per capita expenditure for all education.

- In 1989-90, the per capita state and local government **expenditures for public schools** were $743. Thirty-six states had higher state and local government expenditures for public schools.

- The estimated **current expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools** per pupil in average daily attendance in North Carolina was $4,665 (revised) in 1990-91. Thirty states had a higher expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance.

RANKINGS AND TRENDS

POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total resident population, 1990 (in thousands)	10	6,629	248,710	Wyoming	454	California	29,760
Percent change in total resident population, 1989-1990	12	0.9%	0.2%	Wyoming	-4.4%	Nevada	8.2%
Percent change in total resident population, 1980-1990	16	12.9%	9.8%	West Virginia	-8.1%	Nevada	50.4%
Population age 5-17, 1990 (in thousands)	11	1,147	45,250	District of Columbia	80	California	5,353
Population age 5-17 as percent of total population, 1990 (Chart 1)	39	17.3%	18.2%	District of Columbia	13.2%	Utah	26.6%
Percent of resident population age 18 and over, 1990	9	75.8%	74.4%	Utah	63.6%	District of Columbia	80.7%

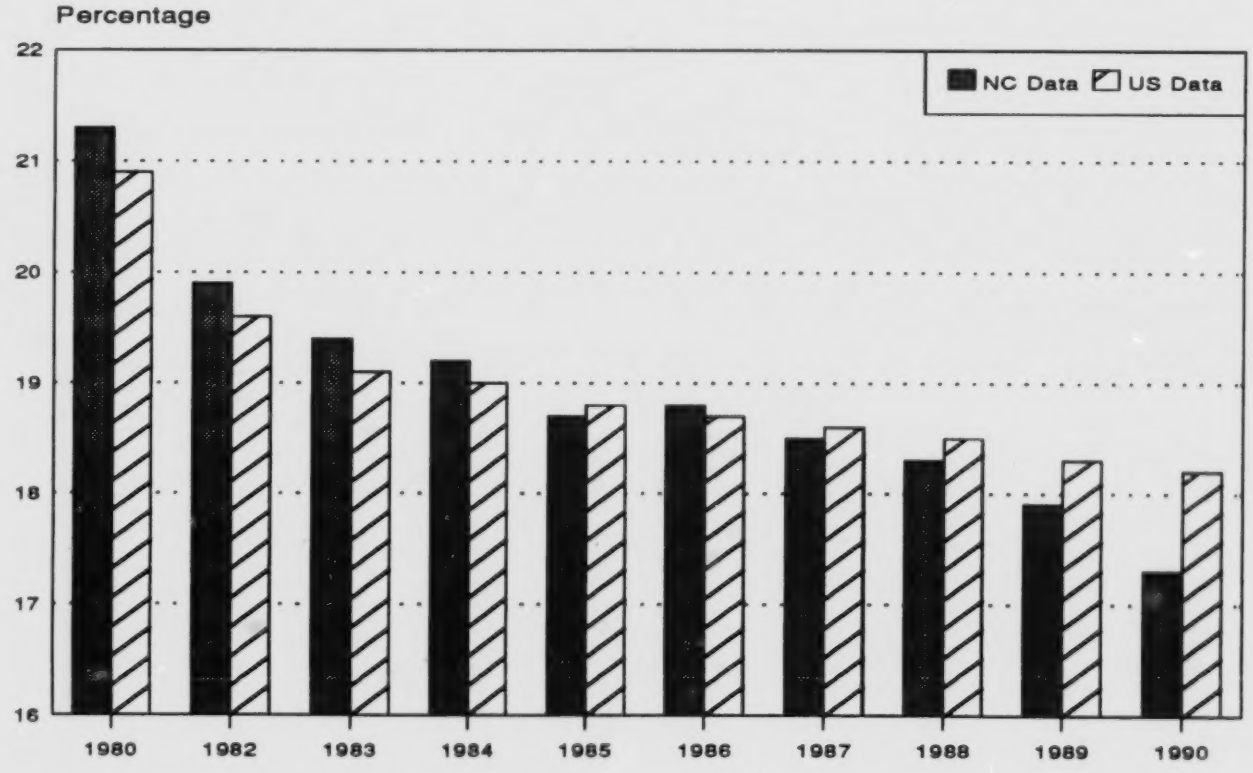
POPULATION

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Percent of resident population age 65 and over, 1990	32	12.1%	12.6%	Alaska	4.0%	Florida	18.3%
Percent change in population 65 years of age and older, 1980-1990	10	33.6%	22.3%	District of Columbia	5.4%	Nevada	93.9%
Number of live births from January to December, 1990	11	104,715	4,193,947	Wyoming	6,984	California	617,989
Number of live births from January to December, 1991	9	102,442	N/A[1]	Wyoming[1]	6,801	California	605,694
Population per square mile of land area, 1990	18	136	70	Alaska	1	District of Columbia	9,883

[1] Illinois, Maine, New Jersey — N/A

POPULATION AGE 5-17
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION

CHART 1



DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1981

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ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of public school districts (operating), 1991-92	35	133	15,052	District of Columbia and Hawaii	1	Texas	1,050
Public school enrollment, Fall 1991 (Chart 2)	11	1,092,447	41,952,590	District of Columbia	80,618	California	5,107,145
Percent change in public school enrollment, Fall 1990 to Fall 1991	36	0.9%	1.8%	West Virginia	-0.9%	Alaska	5.8%
Average daily attendance in public schools, 1991-92	10	1,021,863	38,727,980	District of Columbia	69,000	California	5,074,531
Average daily membership in public schools, 1991-92	7	1,080,074	N/A[1]	District of Columbia[2]	76,990	New York	2,565,000
Average daily attendance as percent of fall enrollment, 1991-92	14	93.5%	92.3%	Alaska	84.8%	California	99.4%

1 National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.
2 California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia — N/A

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of public high school graduates, 1991-92	10	60,698	2,262,332	District of Columbia	3,108	California	243,000
Total enrollment in all institutions of higher education, Fall 1990 [1]	11	351,990	13,710,150	Alaska	29,833	California	1,769,997
Number of full-time students in all institutions of higher education in a state who are women, Fall 1990 [1]	10	120,128	3,989,021	Alaska	6,079	California	398,540
Number of handicapped children receiving educational services for school year 1990-91 [2]	11	112,426	4,326,522	District of Columbia	5,879	California	428,793
Percentage of handicapped children (aged 6-21) receiving educational services for school year 1990-91 [3]	32	7.39%	7.63%	Hawaii	4.81%	Massachusetts	10.87%

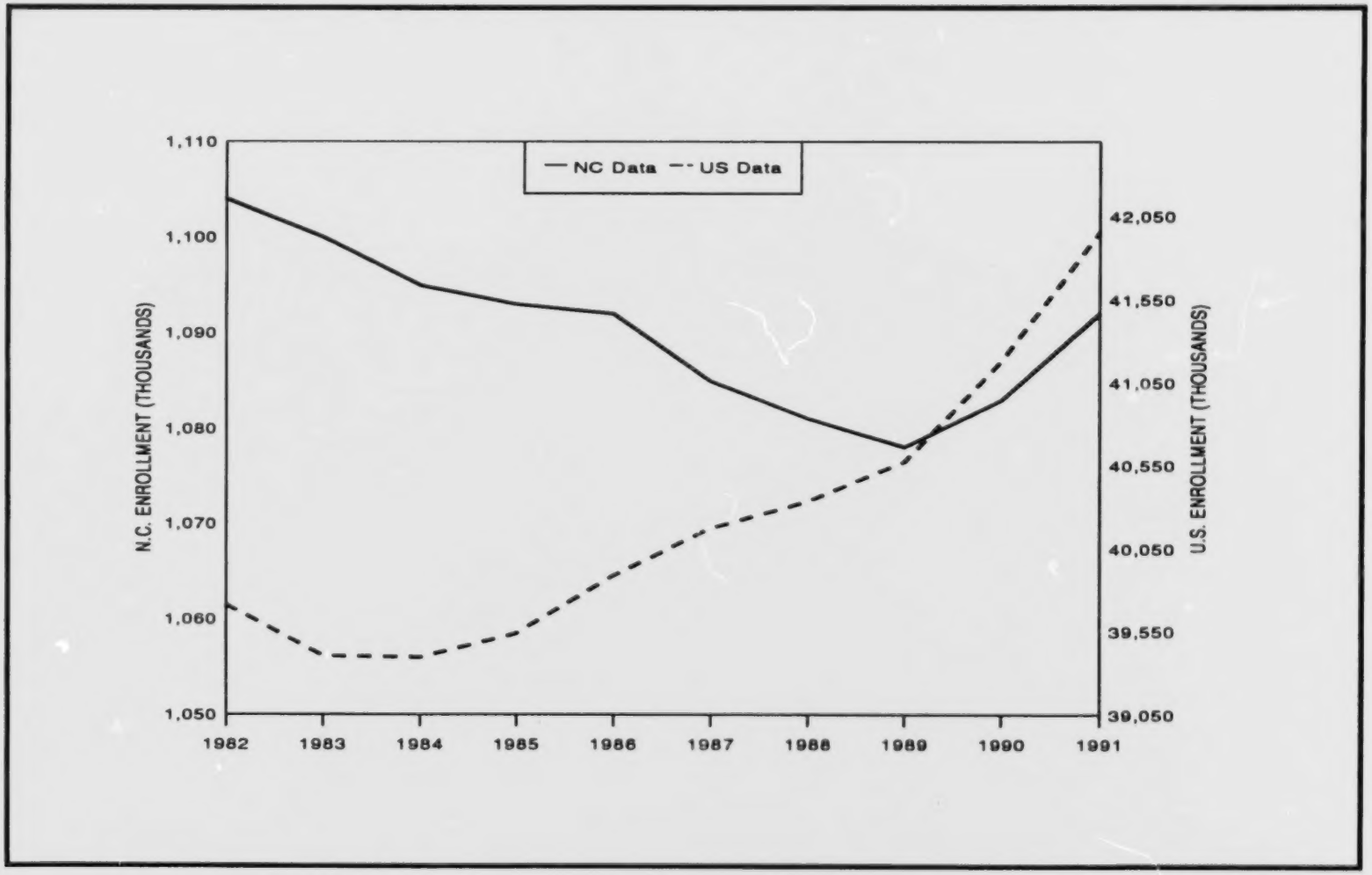
1 *Digest of Education Statistics, 1992.* (Original source: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, "Fall Enrollment " survey.)

2 Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D.C. in their *14th Annual Report to Congress, 1992.* (This figure represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.)

3 Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, D.C. in their *14th Annual Report to Congress, 1992.* (This figure is based on resident population counts as of October 1, 1991 and represents children 6-21 years old served under Chapter 1 of ESEA (SOP) and IDEA, Part B.) Resident populations are estimated by the U.S.Bureau of the Census.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT • FALL

CHART 2



FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, 1991-92	12	74,399	2,766,680	Delaware	6,825	California	244,100
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1990	7	21,569	544,888	District of Columbia	587	California	59,295
Total noninstructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October 1990	8	28,857	994,820	District of Columbia	977	California	114,542
Number of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, 1991-92	11	64,838	2,429,967	Delaware	6,096	California	221,000
Pupils enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1991 (Chart 3)	24	16.8	17.3	District of Columbia	13.0	Utah	24.8
Pupils in average daily attendance per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1991-92	20	15.8	15.9	District of Columbia	11.1	Utah	23.1

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Pupils in average daily membership per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, 1991-92	15	16.7	N/A [1]	District of Columbia [2]	12.4	Utah	24.4
Percent of public school teachers who are men, 1991-92	46	19.0%	27.1%	Georgia	16.9%	Massachusetts	37.9%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1990-91 (revised) (Chart 4)	29	$29,276	$33,123	South Dakota	$22,376	Connecticut	$43,808
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1990-91 (revised)	29	88.4%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.6%	Connecticut	132.3%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1991-92	33	$29,236	$34,148	South Dakota	$23,291	Connecticut	$46,971

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM.

[2] California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia — N/A

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1991-92	33	85.6%	100.0%	South Dakota	68.2%	Connecticut	137.6%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1981-82 to 1991-92 (current dollars)	26	72.5%	77.2%	Alaska	40.1%	Connecticut	149.1%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers 1981-82 to 1991-92 (constant dollars)[1]	26	18.0%	21.2%	Alaska	-4.2%	Connecticut	70.4%
Percent change in average salaries of public school teachers, 1990-91 to 1991-92	49	-0.1%	3.1%	Delaware	-2.0%	Arkansas	12.5%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1990-91 (revised)	30	$30,667	$34,417	South Dakota	$23,194	Connecticut	$45,325

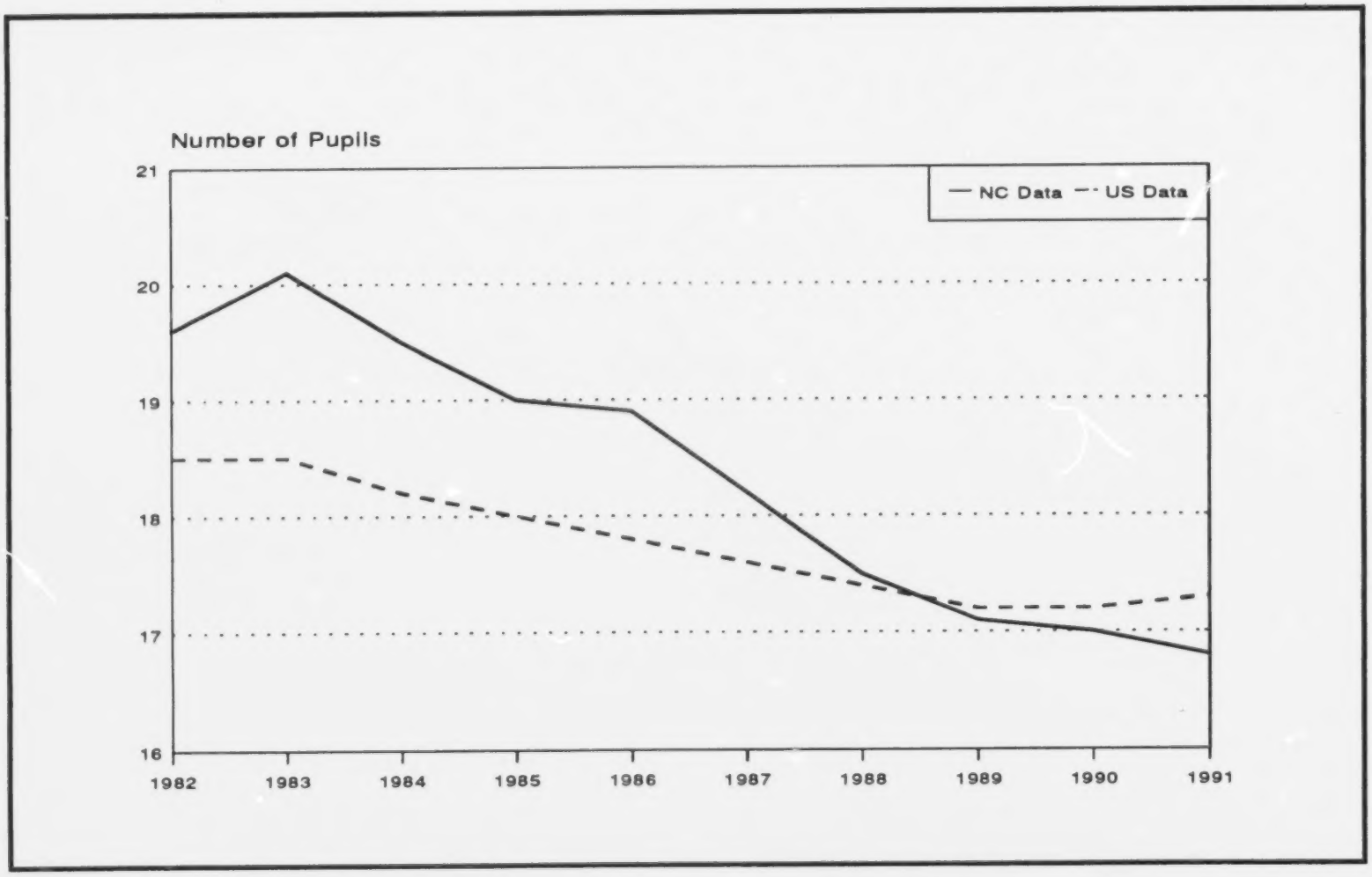
[1] Price Deflator is (CPI-U) Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, converted to a school year basis (1981-82 = 100.0).

FACULTY

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1990-91 (revised)	30	89.1%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.4%	Connecticut	131.7%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1991-92	32	$30,625	$35,582	South Dakota	$23,927	Connecticut	$48,363
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1991-92	32	86.1%	100.0%	South Dakota	67.2%	Connecticut	137.3%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1981-82 to 1991-92 (current dollars)	25	75.9%	75.0%	Utah	33.5%	Connecticut	147.1%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1981-82 to 1991-92 (constant dollars)	25	20.3%	19.7%	Utah	-8.7%	Connecticutt	69.0%
Percent change in average instructional staff salaries, 1990-91 to 1991-92	48	-0.1%	3.4%	Wyoming	-3.2%	Arkansas	13.6%

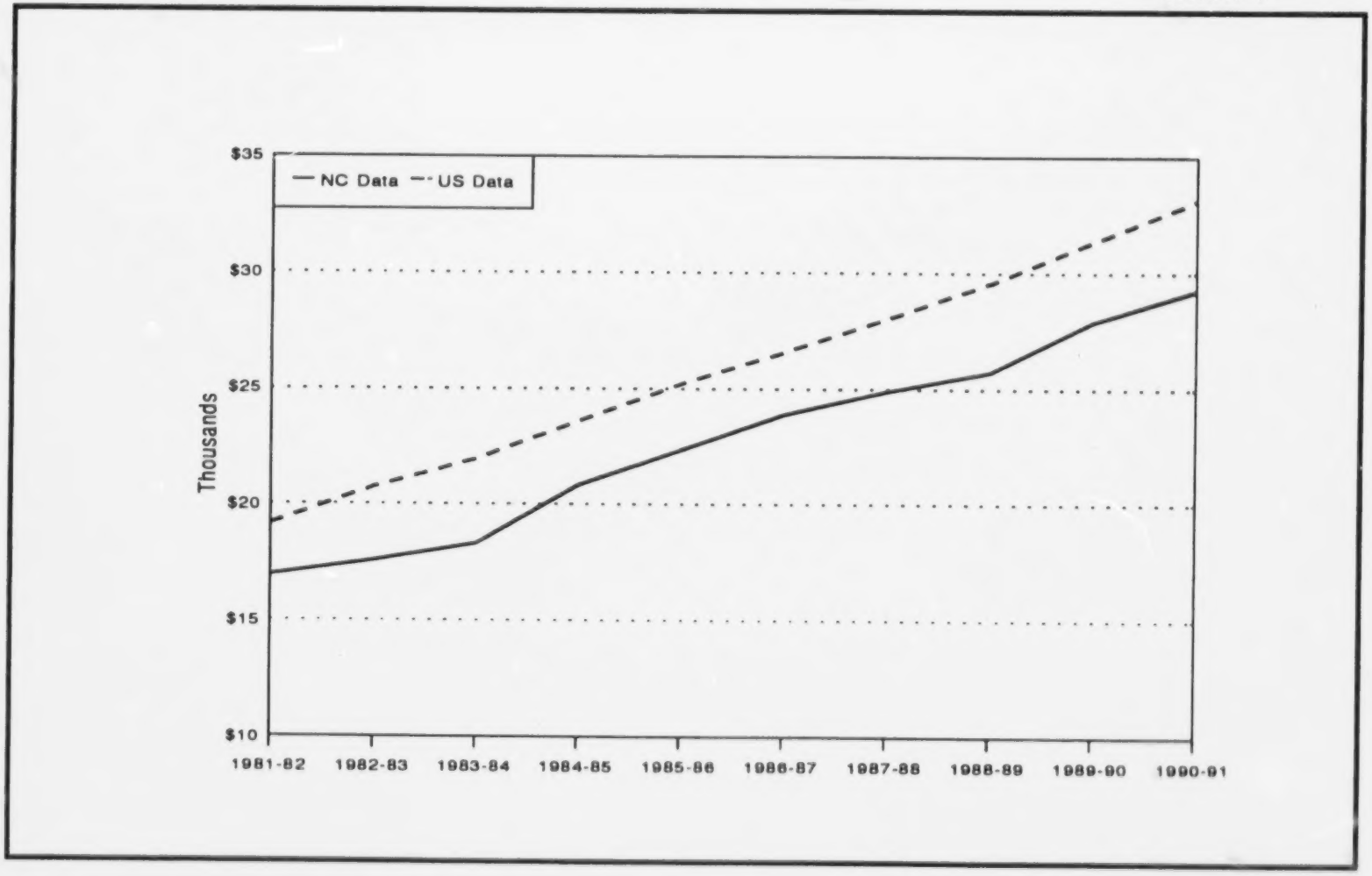
PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

CHART 3



ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES
OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

CHART 4



GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

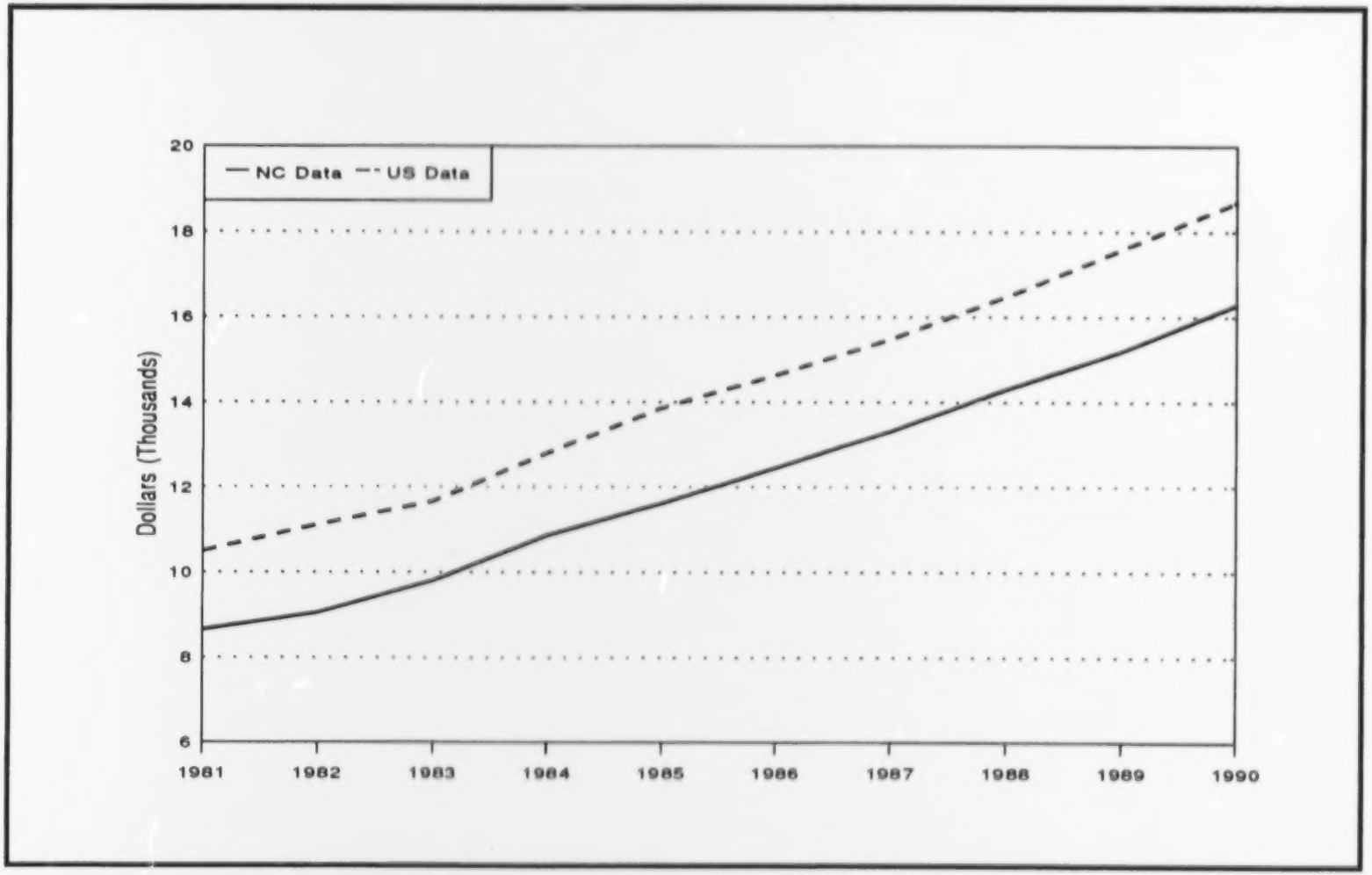
	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita personal income, 1990 (Chart 5)	35	$16,293	$18,691	Mississippi	$12,823	Connecticut	$25,484
Per capita personal income as percent of national average, 1990	35	87.2%	100.0%	Mississippi	68.6%	Connecticut	136.3%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1989 to 1990	30	5.5%	5.4%	New Hampshire	2.0%	South Dakota	9.8%
Percent change in per capita personal income, 1980 to 1990	9	103.7%	88.4%	Wyoming	43.9%	New Jersey	115.5%
Per capita disposable personal income, 1990	35	$13,952	$15,893	Mississippi	$11,047	Connecticut	$21,536
Per capita disposable personal income as percent of national average, 1990	35	87.8%	100.0%	Mississippi	69.5%	Connecticut	135.5%
Percent change in per capita disposable personal income, 1989 to 1990	33	5.4%	5.5%	New Hampshire	2.4%	Hawaii	10.3%

GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, 1990	31	$107,867	$124,219	Utah	$59,178	District of Columbia	$195,612
Personal income from government and government enterprises (federal, state, and local) as percent of total personal income, 1990	19	12.6%	11.5%	New Hampshire	7.9%	District of Columbia	82.4%

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

CHART 5



GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1989-90	40	$353	$626	Alabama	$163	Alaska	$1,246
Per capita property tax revenue of local governments, 1989-90	41	$338	$602	Alabama	$141	District of Columbia	$1,198
Property tax revenue of state and local governments as percent of total tax revenue, 1989-90	42	21.0%	31.0%	Alabama	12.3%	New Hampshire	68.1%
State and local property tax revenue in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	40	$22	$33	Alabama	$11	Alaska	$57
Per capita state tax revenue, 1989-90	22	$1,186	$1,211	New Hampshire[1]	$537	Alaska	$2,812
Per capita local tax revenue, 1989-90	40	$489	$809	Arkansas	$312	District of Columbia	$3,806

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general revenue of all state and local governments, 1989-90 (Chart 6)	43	$2,816	$3,416	Arkansas	$2,368	Alaska	$11,317
Per capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1989-90	40	$2,354	$2,866	Arkansas	$1,845	Alaska	$10,020
General revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	35	$144	$153	New Hampshire	$114	Alaska	$461
Per capita total tax revenues of state and local governments, 1989-90 (Chart 7)	35	$1,675	$2,017	Mississippi	$1,264	Alaska	$4,069
State and local tax revenues in 1989-90, per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	31	$102	$108	New Hampshire	$81	Alaska	$187

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
State tax revenue in 1989-90, per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	17	$73	$64	New Hampshire[1]	$26	Alaska	$129
Per capita state individual income tax revenue, 1989-90	10	$511	$387	Tennessee[2]	$21	New York	$850
Per capita state general sales tax revenue, 1989-90	41	$267	$402	Virginia[3]	$219	Hawaii	$1,062
State individual income tax revenue in 1989-90, per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	6	$31	$21	Tennessee[2]	$1	New York	$38
State general sales tax revenue in 1989-90, per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	39	$16	$21	Virginia[3]	$11	Hawaii	$52

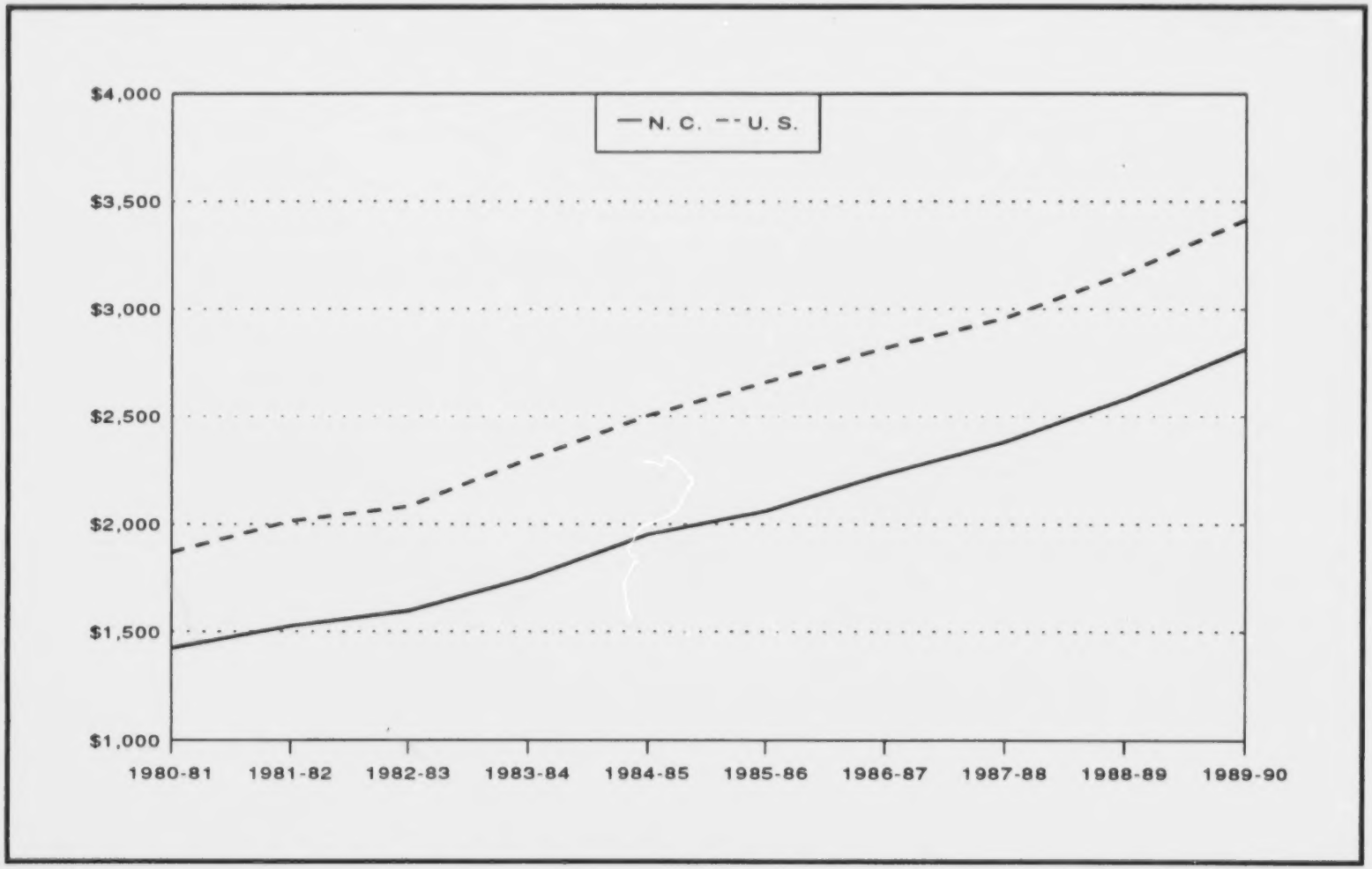
[1] District of Columbia — N/A

[2] Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wyoming — N/A

[3] Alaska, Delaware, District of Columbia, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon — N/A

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE
OF ALL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 6



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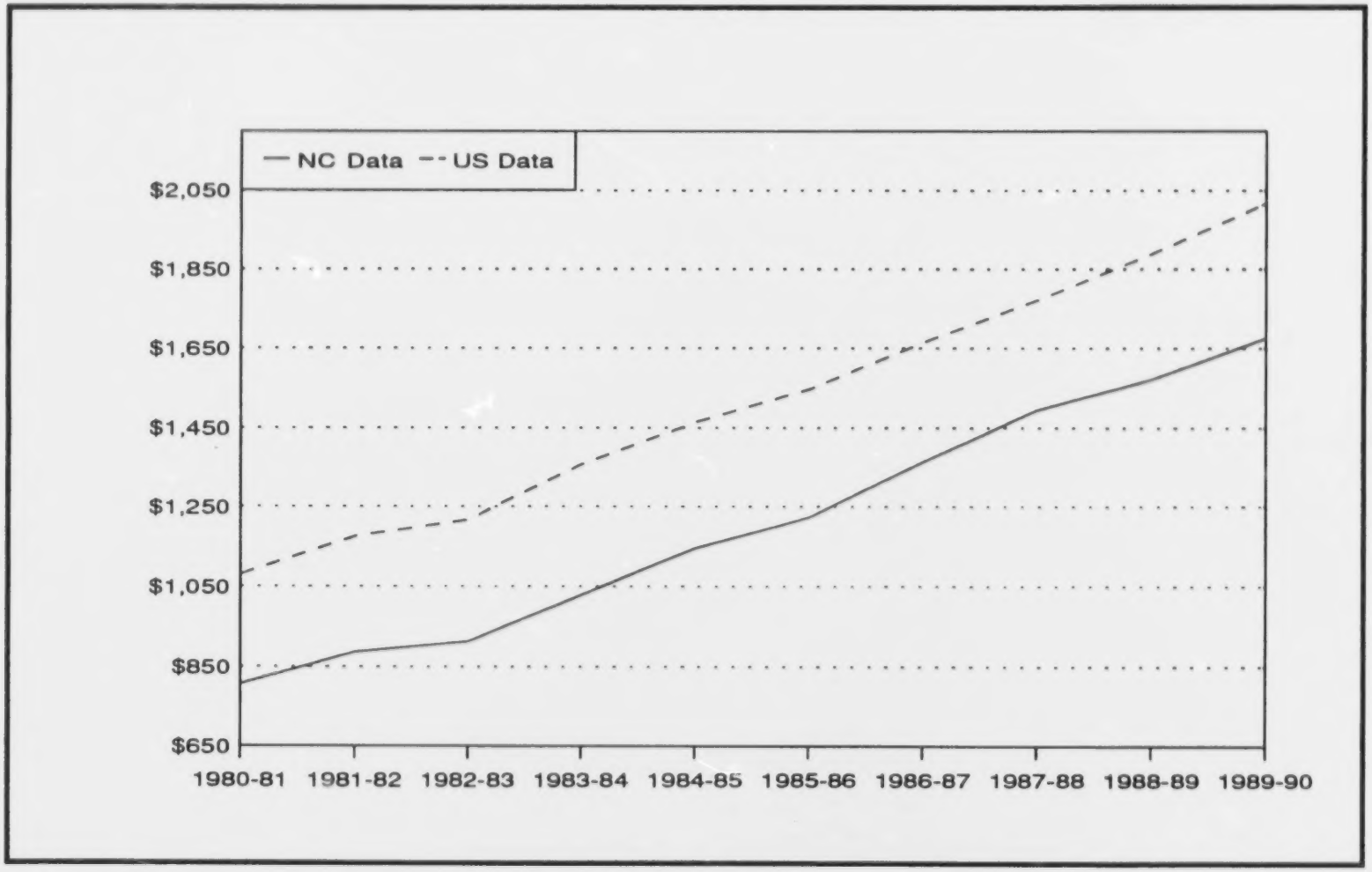
PER CAPITA TOTAL TAX REVENUES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 7



SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1990-91 (revised)	33	$5,173	$5,824	Utah	$3,401	New Jersey	$9,447
Public school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance, 1991-92	32	$5,437	$6,070	Utah	$3,583	New Jersey	$10,665
Public school revenue in 1989-90, per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	28	$46	$45	Hawaii & Tennessee	$36	Wyoming	$75
State and local revenue for public schools in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	25	$43	$42	Hawaii [1]	$32	Wyoming	$71
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1990-91 (revised) (Chart 8)	42	27.9%	45.3%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	90.0%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1991-92	42	28.3%	45.7%	Hawaii	0.1%	New Hampshire	89.9%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

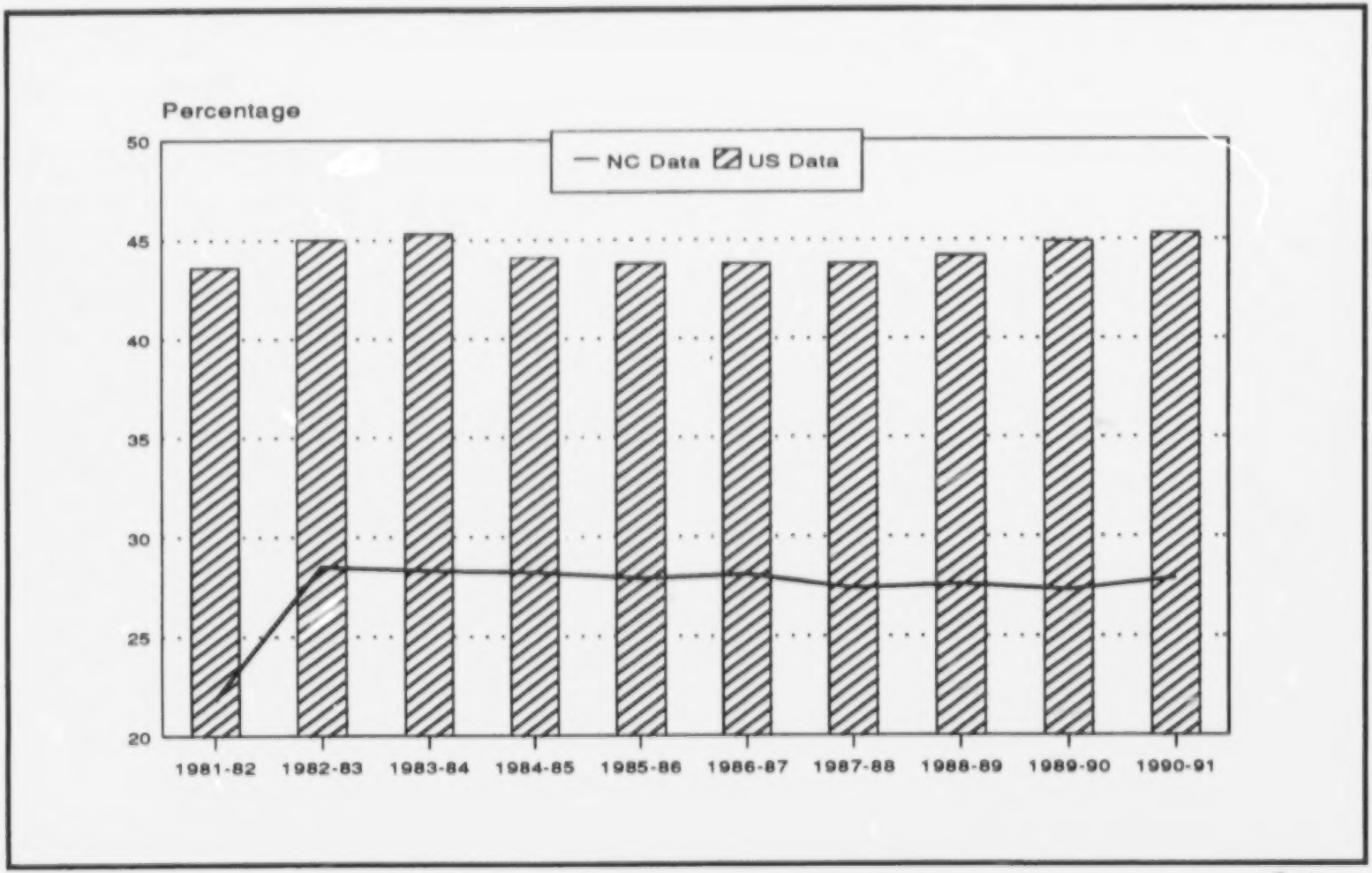
SCHOOL REVENUE

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1990-91 (revised) (Chart 9)	9	65.4%	48.4%	New Hampshire[1]	7.5%	Hawaii	91.3%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1991-92	8	65.1%	47.9%	New Hampshire[1]	7.6%	Hawaii	92.4%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1990-91 (revised) (Chart 10)	24	6.7%	6.3%	New Hampshire	2.7%	Mississippi	16.7%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1991-92	24	6.6%	6.4%	New Hampshire	2.5%	Mississippi	16.9%
Local public school revenue as a percent of combined state and local school revenue, 1991-92 (Chart 11)	42	30.3%	48.9%	Hawaii	0.1%	District of Columbia	100.0%

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

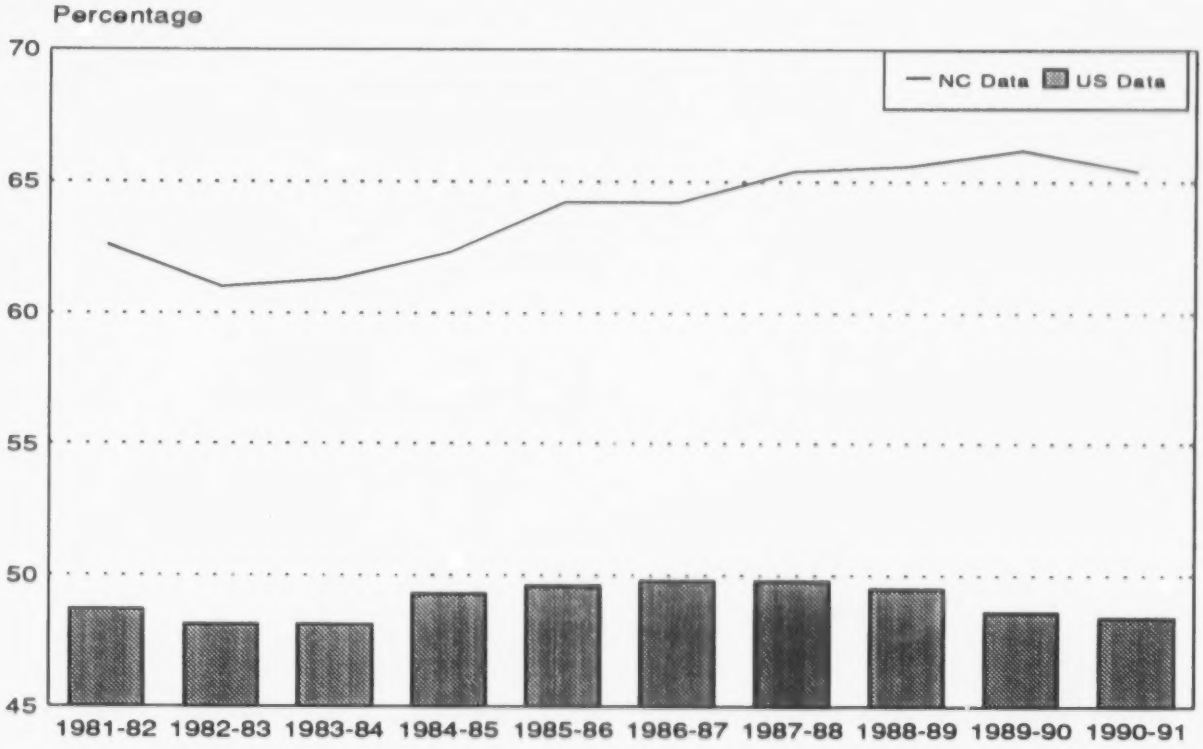
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CHART 8



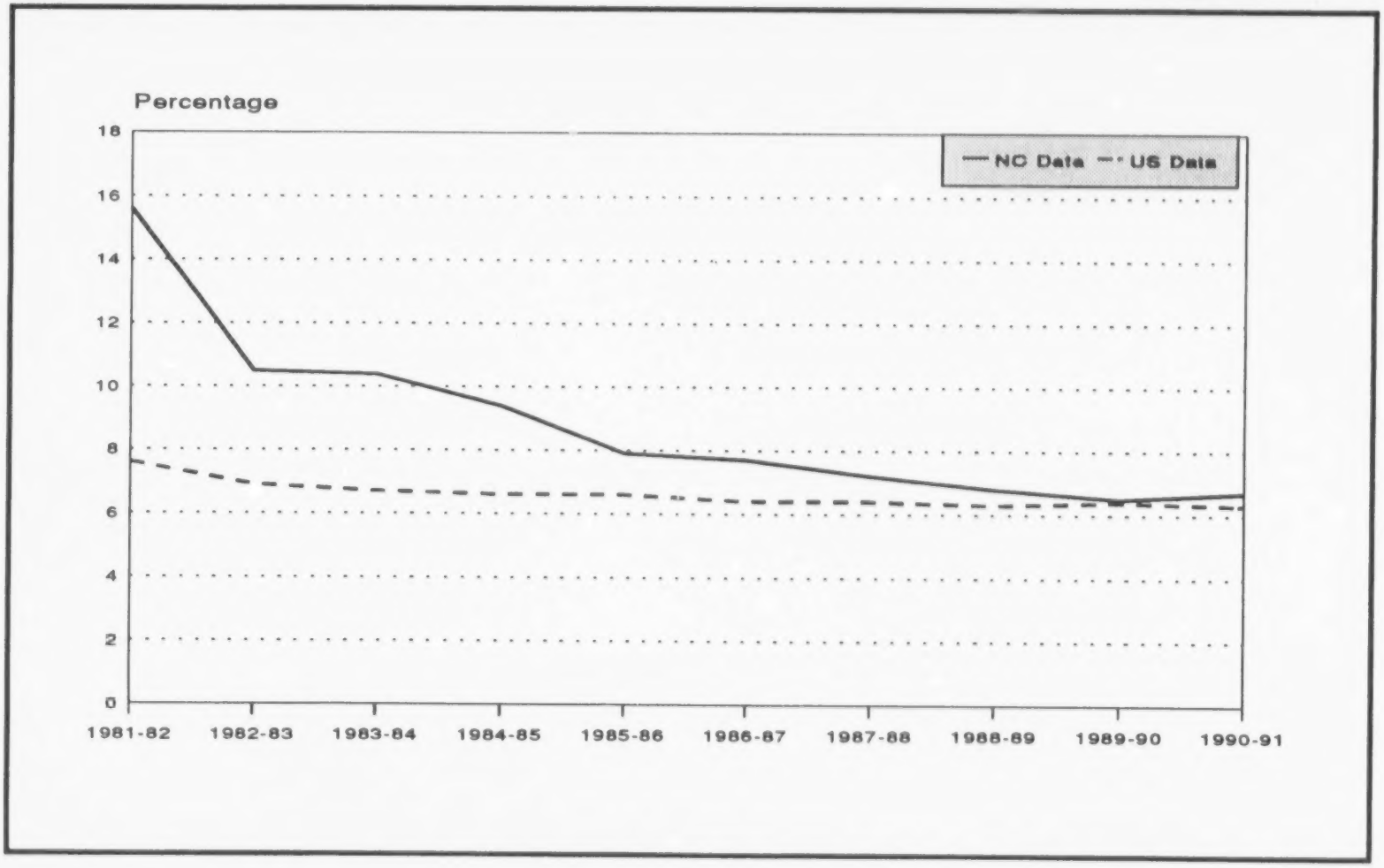
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

CHART 9



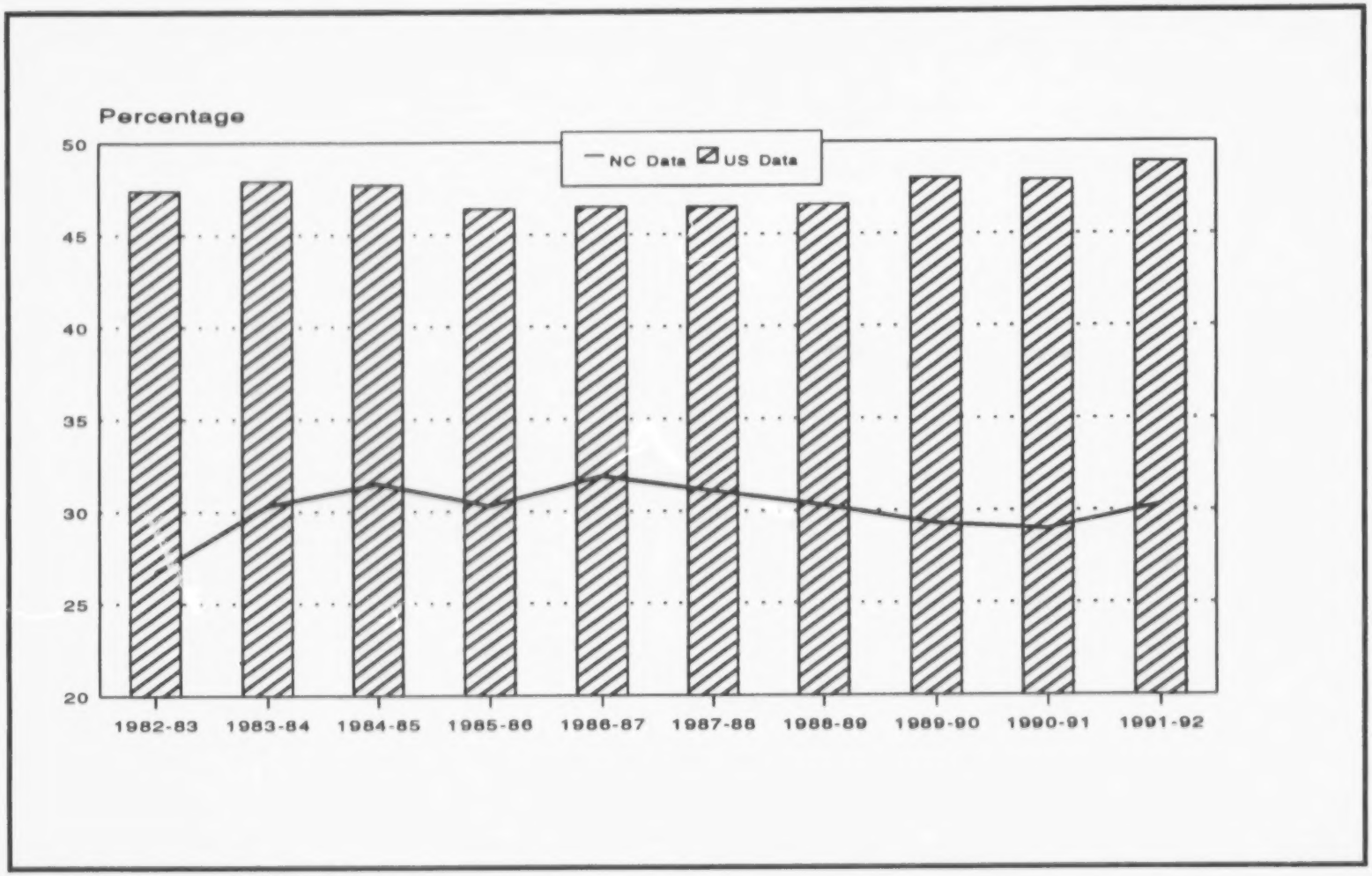
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE
OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

CHART 10



LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE
AS A PERCENT OF COMBINED STATE AND LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE

CHART 11



GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita total general expenditures of state governments for all functions, 1989-90 (Chart 12)	31	$1,894	$2,047	Texas[1]	$1,391	Alaska	$7,790
State government general expenditures in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	28	$116	$109	New Hampshire[1]	$72	Alaska	$358
Per capita total general expenditures of state and local governments, 1989-90	39	$2,823	$3,343	Arkansas	$2,276	Alaska	$9,644
State and local government general expenditures in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	33	$173	$179	Missouri	$139	Alaska	$450
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public welfare, 1989-90	39	$290	$431	Nevada	$209	District of Columbia	$1,108

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

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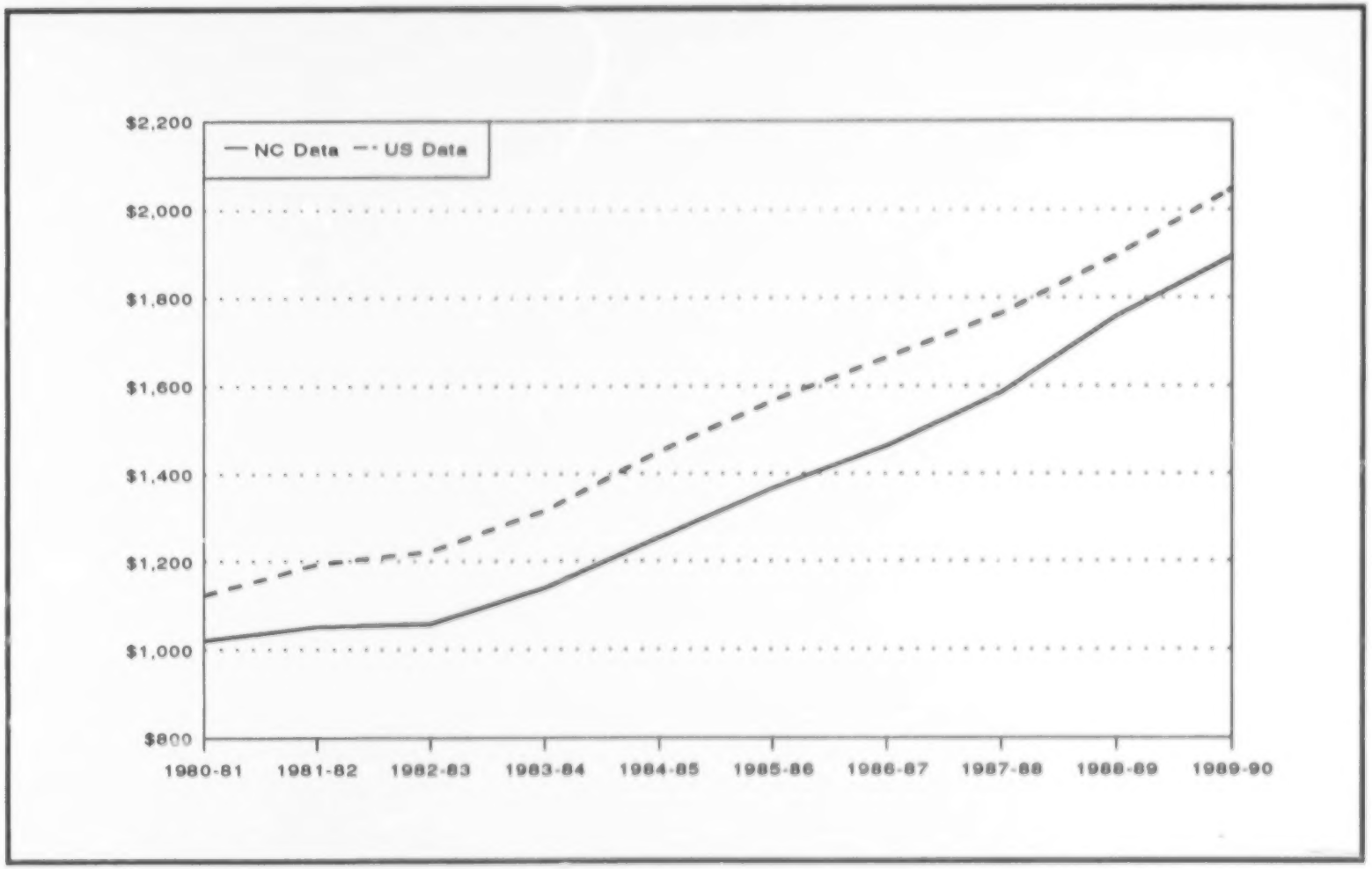
GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for health and hospitals, 1989-90	14	$342	$300	Vermont	$122	District of Columbia	$730
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for police protection, 1989-90	30	$97	$123	West Virginia	$50	District of Columbia	$454
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for highways, 1989-90	36	$228	$246	Massachusetts	$164	Alaska	$975
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for capital outlay, 1989-90	27	$455	$495	Arkansas	$229	Alaska	$1,260
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for interest on debt, 1989-90	42	$165	$237	Idaho	$109	Alaska	$1,567

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES
OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS

CHART 12



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SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state government expenditures for all education, 1989-90 (Chart 13)	11	$900	$744	New Hampshire [1]	$362	Alaska	$1,921
State government expenditures for all education in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	10	$55	$40	New Hampshire [1]	$17	Alaska	$88
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for all education, 1989-90 (Chart 14)	28	$1,137	$1,159	Tennessee	$884	Alaska	$2,265
State and local government expenditures for all education in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	18	$70	$62	Massachusetts	$45	Wyoming	$106
State and local government expenditures for all education as percent of total general expenditures for all functions 1989-90	7	40.3%	34.5%	Alaska[1]	23.2%	Vermont	41.8%
Per capita state expenditures for state institutions of higher education, 1989-90	13	$340	$269	Pennsylvania[1]	$152	Delaware	$499

[1] District of Columbia — N/A

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Per capita state and local government expenditures for higher education, 1989-90	17	$359	$295	District of Columbia	$166	Delaware	$499
Per capita expenditures of state and local governments for public elementary and secondary schools, 1989-90	37	$743	$812	Kentucky	$542	Alaska	$1,661
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1990-91 (revised)	31	$4,665	$5,241	Utah	$3,000	New Jersey	$9,159
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1990-91 (revised)	31	89.0%	100.0%	Utah	57.2%	New Jersey	174.8%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1991-92	32	$4,857	$5,466	Utah	$3,092	New Jersey	$10,219

SCHOOL EXPENDITURES

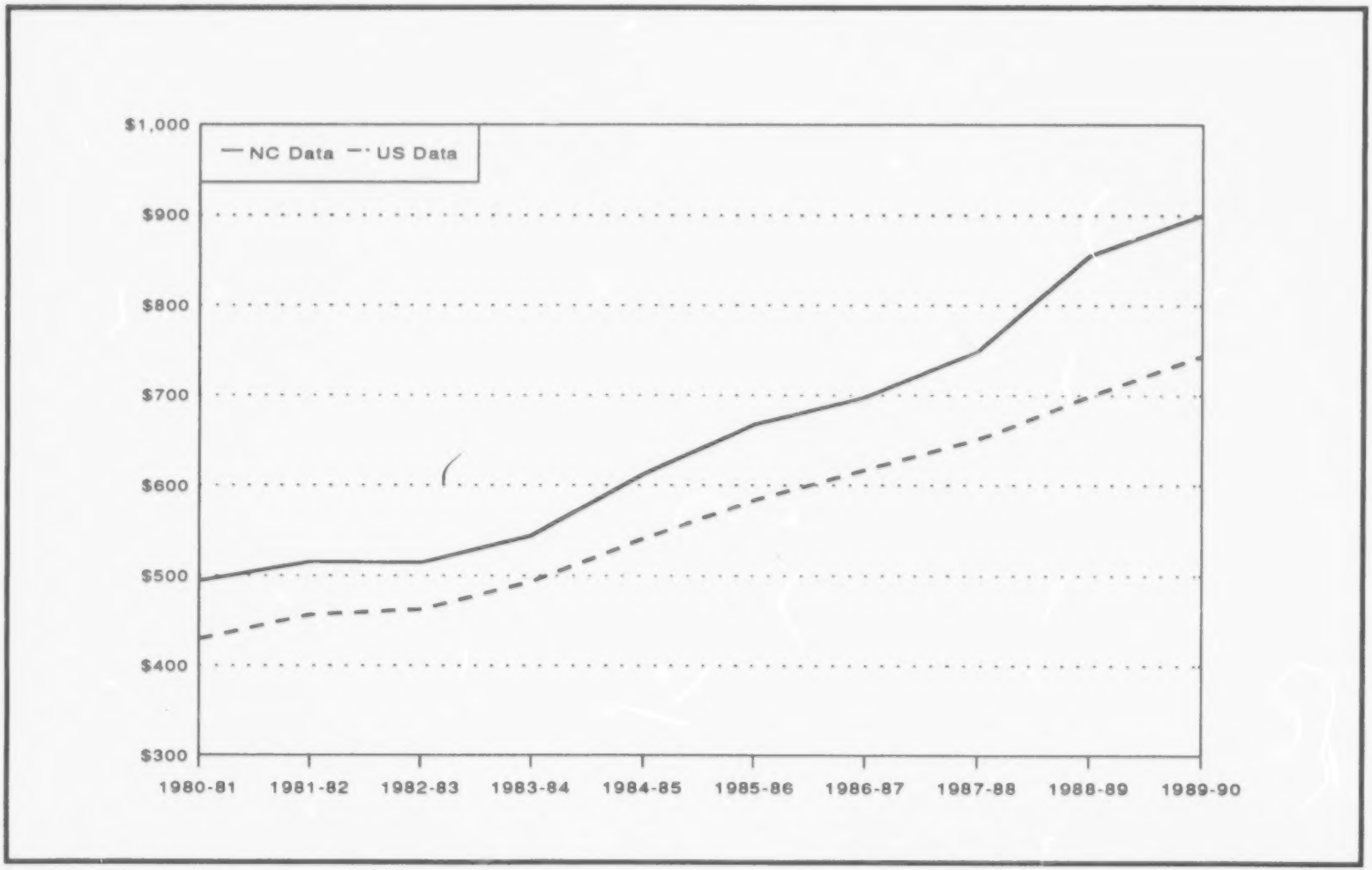
	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1991-92	32	88.9%	100.0%	Utah	56.6%	New Jersey	187.0%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in 1989-90 per $1,000 of personal income in 1990	26	$42	$40	Nevada	$31	Alaska	$69
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1990-91 (revised)	28	$4,414	N/A [1]	Utah [2]	$2,839	New Jersey	$8,518
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily membership, 1991-92	29	$4,595	N/A [1]	Utah [2]	$2,926	New Jersey	$9,506

[1] National figure for this measure cannot be considered to represent the total or average for all states since seven states do not compute or provide estimates for their statewide ADM; they are California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia.

[2] Lowest of the states for which data was available

PER CAPITA STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES
FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 13



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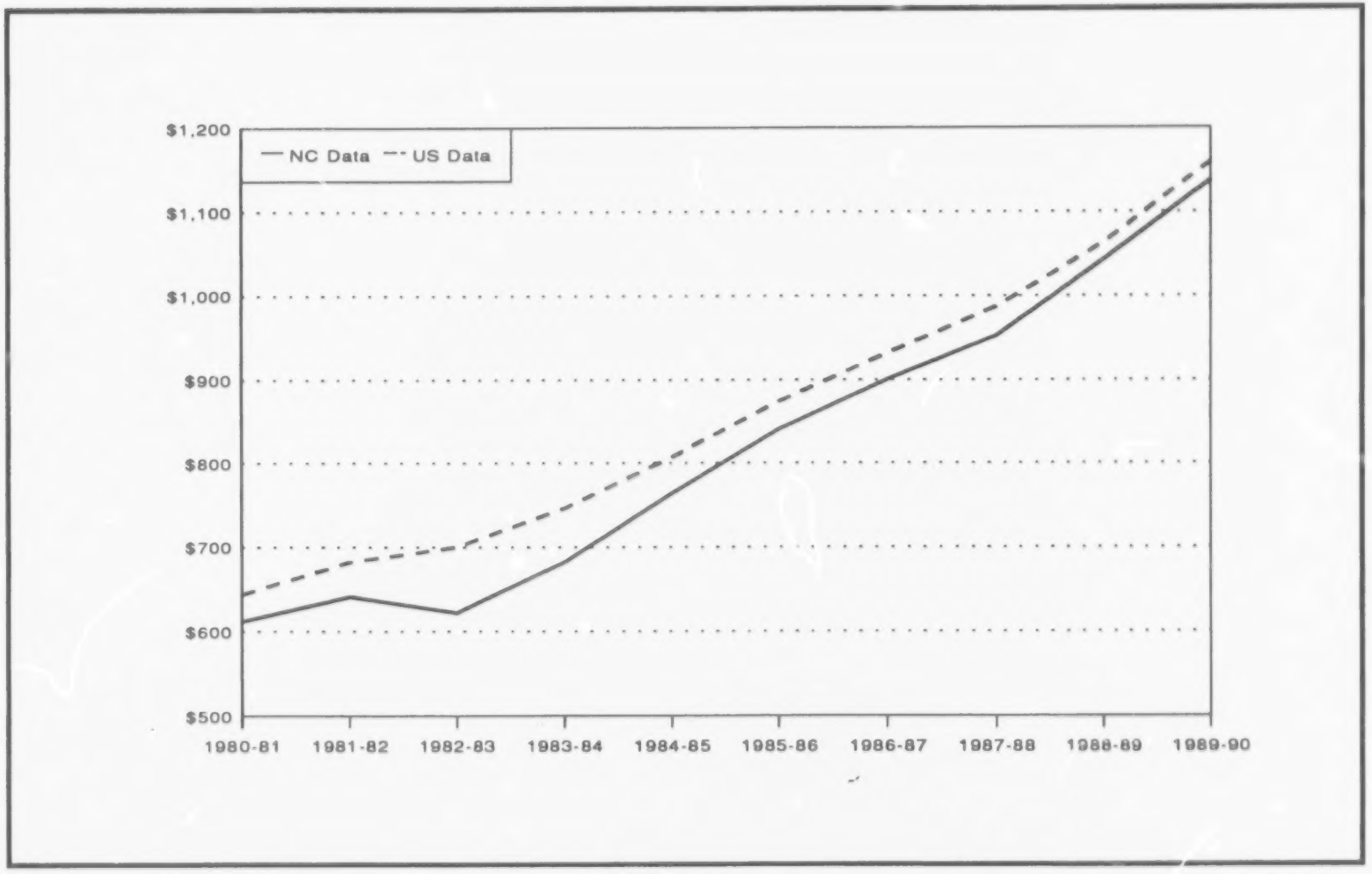
PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION

CHART 14



MISCELLANEOUS

	North Carolina		United States	National Range			
	Rank	Data	Data	Lowest		Highest	
Number of active (non-federal) physicians per 100,000 civilian population, 1990 [1]	25	190	216	Idaho	125	District of Columbia	615
Number of active (non-federal) dentists per 100,000 civilian population, 1990 [2]	46	42	59	Mississippi	39	District of Columbia	100
Number of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1991 [3]	18	5,888.7	5,897.8	West Virginia	2,663.4	District of Columbia	10,768.1
Percent change in rate of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1990 to 1991 [3]	5	+7.3%	+1.3%	Montana	-19.0%	Alaska	+10.7%

[1] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992.* (Original source: American Medical Association & U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.) Data as of January 1, 1990.

[2] *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992.* Based on data supplied by the American Dental Association.

[3] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States, 1991.*

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GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, ADA: Average of pupils attending when schools are actually in session.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP, ADM: An average of the pupils belonging, those present plus those absent, when schools are actually in session.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to buildings, remodeling of buildings or initial, additional, and replacement equipment.

CRIMES, MAJOR: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES: All amounts spent at all levels of administration — state, intermediate, and local — for public elementary and secondary schools for administration, instructional services, plant operation and maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services (except for community services, capital outlay, and debt service). Includes the cost of operating the state department of education and the intermediate (county) departments of education; employers' (state, intermediate, and local) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees.

DEBT: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is nonguaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely from pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific nonproperty taxes.

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME: The personal income of residents minus taxes and other required payments such as fines, penalties, and fees.

EDUCATION: The provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

EFFORT: A measure that relates the capacity to support public schools (defined as the personal income of the residents of the state) to the revenues obtained, or expenditures made, on behalf of public schools. The latest available personal income data determine the school year for which school revenues and expenditures are chosen for comparison. Personal income for the year shown would be available to pay school taxes or allay school expenditures in that school year.

ENROLLMENT: A cumulative count of the number of pupils registered during the entire school year. New entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

EXPENDITURES: All amounts of money paid out by a government — net of recoveries and other correcting transactions — other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditures include only external transactions of a government and exclude noncash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

FALL ENROLLMENT: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT: A computed statistic representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

FUNCTIONS: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditures for each function include amounts for all types of expenditures serving the purpose concerned.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES: All expenditures of a government other than utility expenditures, liquor store expenditures, and insurance trust expenditures.

GENERAL REVENUE: All revenue of government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

GENERAL SALES TAXES: Sales or gross receipts taxes that are applicable, with only specified exceptions, to all types of goods and services or all gross income, whether at a single or at classified rates.

HEALTH: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agency) are included.

HIGHWAYS: Streets, highways, and structures necessary for their use; street lighting; snow and ice removal; toll highway and bridge facilities; and ferries.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Includes facilities and activities of all education institutions beyond the high school level operated by state or local governments, except that agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services that are classified under natural resources, and university-operated hospitals serving the public are classed under hospitals.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

HOSPITALS: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX: Taxes on individuals measured by net income and taxes imposed on special types of income (e.g., interest, dividends, and income from intangibles).

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: Full-time equivalent number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes administrative staff, attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education, includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

INTEREST ON DEBT: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt.

LIVE BIRTHS: Number of births in the United States.

NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel, plant operation and maintenance employees; bus drivers, and lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria, clerical, and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations, and farms.

PERSONAL INCOME: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes both monetary and nonmonetary income of individuals and income received in kind. It also includes the investment income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals as well as the

investment income of private trust funds and private noninsured welfare funds.

POLICE PROTECTION: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

PROPERTY TAXES: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all tangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying to general property taxation).

PUBLIC WELFARE: Support of and assistance to eligible persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditures for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

RESIDENT POPULATION: In addition to those who are residents of an area, also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

REVENUE: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution to local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources include all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or Social Security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purhased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for National Defense Education Act programs, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating American Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties.

REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION: Population age 5 through 17, inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

STATE PERSONAL INCOME: Aggregate or total income from all sources received by persons residing in a state.

TAXES: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

TEACHER: In local schools, includes personnel who teach on a regular basis or in specially allotted positions, i.e. teachers of vocational education, exceptional children, or other special category teachers.

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local govenrments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.